Amusements.

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AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY-Exhibition.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. ABBEY'S THEATRE-S-King Henry VIII.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodigal Daughter. BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-A Parter Match. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Ermi CASINO-8:15-The Princess Nicotine. CASINO-SID-The Francisco Accession of the Collumbus THEATRE-S-The Idea.

DALY'S THEATRE-S-15.—The Fencing Master.

DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.—Exhibition,
a. m. to 6 p. m., 7:30 to 10 p. m. EDEN'MUSEE-8-World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE N:15-The Councillor's Wife FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-A Woman of No Import

GARDEN THEATRE-S:15-The Professor's Love Story. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 s. m. to 11 p. m.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-The Algerian. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-The Algerian.
HERRMAN'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Temperance Town. IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogethaendier. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM-2 to 10:30 p. m.—Toy Exposition LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-An American Duchess.
MUSIC HALL, 57th-st. and 7th-ave.-2:30-S:15-Concert.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Orfec

NIBLO'S-2-8:15-Olaf. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. TANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE—8-Zamar.
TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave.—2:30—8:15-Hagen
beck's Trained Animals.

THEATRE-S-Vaudeville 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-The Power of Gold.

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New Pork Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .-- Auguste Vaillant, an Anarchist, concessed to having thrown the bomb in the French Chamber on Saturday; he was himself badly injured by the explosion. === The battery of destroyed. = Signor Crispi has not yet formed

Domestic .- President Cleveland is said to be contemplating a reversal of his former policy regarding the Nicaragua Canal. - The majority and minority reports of the Civil Service Commission were made public. === The testimony of Mrs. Andrew Foy at the Coughlin trial, it is expected, will complete the story of the conspiracy which ended in the murder of Dr. Cronin. === It is said that wages of strikers who returned to work on the Lehigh Valley Railroad will be reduced. === Commander-in-Chief Adams has issued a circular to G. A. R. posts in reference to the President's pension statements.

City and Suburban.-The call to prayer was made by a Mahometan in Union Square. The police did not close the concert halls in Eighth-ave. = Many city clergymen preached sermons on the tenement-house evil.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 39%.

A divided report has been submitted by the Civil Service Commission, the majority being trusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet Commissioners Lyman and Roosevelt, while Mr. Johnston expressed his individual opinions, and in consequence of the spirit he displayed It must be admitted, however, that the King's was summarily removed by the President. The majority dwell particularly on the advance his most trusted advisers in the past, including nchieved in placing on the classified list the employes in all the free-delivery postoffices; which is precisely the thing that Mr. Johnston finds special fault with. By this action, the credit for which belongs to ex-President Harrison, 7,660 persons were brought under the Civil Service rules. Messrs, Lyman and Roose velt compare this with the extension of the reform to the railway mail service, the advantages of which, according to the Commission's report, have been conspicuously shown.

The man who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday has been found. His name is Auguste Vaillant. He attempted to conceal his identity by calling himself Marchal, but the suspicions of the police were strongly aroused regarding him, and on being earnestly pressed he confessed that he was the perpetrator of the outrage. He was one of the victims of the explosion, his arm being shattered, his nose blown off and his chest lacerated. Vaillant is thirty-one years of age and is well known as an Anarchist. The only reason he gave for his action was dissatisfaction with existing society. He says that he manufactured the bomb himself. The probabilities are that he was not alone in the fiendish undertaking, and of course indefatigable efforts will be made to discover his accomplices. Anarchists of this type are entitled to no mercy.

Assuming the correctness of the account given

it is apparent that Mr. Thurston had decidedly than President Cleveland and his advisers.

The condition of the unemployed in Chicago is indeed serious. According to the estimate contained in a dispatch given this morning, not less than 117,000 people in that city are out of work and in sore need. So alarming is the situation that the Illinois Conference of Charities and Correction has started a movement to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 for the benefit of the deserving and needy poor. Presumably great pains will be taken in distributing the money to those seeking assistance. The bare annonneement of such a movement is sufficient to draw to Chicago numbers of people who find living on charitable funds the casiest way to

NO PUTTING IN A HOLE AT ALBANY.

A Republican Legislature is about to assemble in Albany, after an interval of three years during which the Democracy of this State has made an odious record. The people who, at the last election, gave a mandate to the Republican party to uphold the common honor and to provide for the common welfare were not all Republicans. If Republican voters had not had unaccustomed allies in the campaign and and foreign policy, to take advantage of the at the polls, they would not have secured the honorable and onerous opportunity which now confronts their party. The Democratic machine had so intrenched itself in power by unscrupu lous and defiant processes that its organized adversaries alone could not have dislodged it at a single stroke. It was through a union of Republican voters, faithful as always to their political as well as their moral convictions, and Democratic voters whom the sins of their party leaders had shamed and affronted, that the result in which all good citizens rejoice was ac complished.

It is true that complete legislative power has been intrusted to Republicans as Republicans. and not as non-partisans. They are authorized and expected to proceed along Republican lines. but at the same time they are bound to execute the commission which they have received in the interest of all the people. This is no time for tricky enterprises or peanut politics in any form. Above all, Republican legislators have no warrant and would have no excuse for manoeuvres designed to put Governor Fiower in a hole." If wise, straightforward, disinterested measures for the promotion of the common honor and advantage should encounter his opposition, he would have to bear the respon sibility. Embarrassment or hostility on his part due to any crooked course or shabby action on the part of Republicans would discredit them at least as much as him. If any one of the majority in either house feels such an inclination or cherishes such a purpose, he must be made to understand at the outset that he will get no countenance or support from his associates or from the voters whose commission he holds. If any snares are to be set, they must be set by Democrats. No Republican who is fit to help in carrying forward the work in trusted under peculiar circumstances to this Legislature can think of going into the petty business of digging pitfalls.

That work is the work of giving the State an honest, efficient and economical government this year, and of establishing conditions which will promote that sort of government hereafter. The people have not constructed a long programme for the coming session, but they have unmistakably decreed that the spirit which controlled the last election shall be expressed in a few great measures. If the Legislature ls and desires to obey its instructions it will respond to the resolve that elections shall be honest, by dividing the inspectors equally between the two parties in every voting district of the State; by establishing the blanket ballot and otherwise revising the law in such a manner as to guarantee absolute independence to every voter; by putting the popular demand Nietheroy, in Rio Harbor, is said to have been for non-partisan police boards into an enactment which Tammany will be unable to over ride or circumvent, and, in accordance with the same principle, by stripping Boards of Excise of their power to wield the saloons, through tyranny or corruption, in the interest of any

> If the Republican lawmakers shall embody in these few measures the instructions of that composite majority of good citizens who sent them to Albany, at the same time transacting the current business of the State with sagacity and prudence, they will do no more and no less than their plain duty. The obligation is imperative, the opportunity is complete, and the reward of fidelity will be ample and enduring.

QUEEN MARGUERITE'S ALLIANCE.

Inasmuch as Signor Crispi happens to be one of the statesmen most seriously compromised by the disgraceful bank scandals that brought about the overthrow of the Giolitti Administration a fortnight ago, the news contained in yesterday's dispatches that he has been incan hardly be regarded as constituting a satis factory settlement of the recent crisis at Rome choice was limited, since nearly every one of even Count Ratazzi, his Minister and Chief of the Royal Household, had been implicated in what the Italians are in the habit of describing as their "Panamino," or "Little Panama." Moreover, it was the most popular selection Humbert could have made just now, since, ac cording to Crispi's own recently published statements, his return to office means the grad ual withdrawal of Italy from the Triple Alii ance, and the adoption of a more conciliatory policy toward France. It is only by a policy of this kind that he can hope to save the country from national bankruptcy, alleviate the widespread distress and economic depression, and prevent the substitution of a republican form of government for that of King Humbert.

For Italy has never been so near becoming a republic as during the last few weeks, the people having at length realized that those who are primarily responsible for their participation in the Triple Alliance and for the burden of woe that the policy has entailed are King Humbert, and particularly Queen Marguerite, whose popularity has in consequence given way to sentiments akin to downright hatred among the sorely stricken people. Queen Marguerite's responsibility in this respect has long been known in the various diplomatic chancelleries of Europe, and has even been publicly referred to of late by Signor Crispi with the object of relieving himself from all blame in connection with the Alliance. Her action in the matter is to be attributed to her passionate fondness for

which have taken place between Mr. Thurston, | tion which predominates every other considerathe Hawaiian Minister, and Secretary Gresham, tion. Justly enjoying the reputation of being not only one of the most accomplished, but also the better of the discussion. The trouble with one of the eleverest women of the Old World, Mr. Gresham and Mr. Cleveland is that they she perceived almost from the outset of her have all along been assuming too much. If husband's reign that his throne was built upon the United States refuses to annex Hawaii, it foundations which, owing to their rapid condoes not follow that we are to determine the struction, were, to say the least, insecure, and, future of the Islands; and as for the status and | rightly or wrongly, she formed the impression power of the Provisional Government, President | that it was only by means of some powerful Dole and his associates are much better judges | foreign alliance that the future security of her son's crown could be assured, and a counterbalance applied to the constant growth of republicanism in the Peninsula. There were only two alliances that offered

themselves to her-the one was with France, the other with Germany and Austria. Had she permitted herself to be guided by the best commercial interests of Italy, and by considerations as to its political and economic welfare, she would have chosen France. But unfortunately France happens to be the only Power in Europe which has hitherto declined to recognize the law of Papal Guarantees or the Pontia's deprivation of temporal power. Moreover, it was scarcely to be expected that a republican government such as that which now directs the destinies of France should ever intervene in Italian affairs to maintain either King Humbert or his sen upon the throne, and to prevent the establishment of a republic south of the Alps. However, no decision was reached until one of the most skilful of Italian statesmen had been sent to Paris to demand the recognition of the law of Papal Guarantees as the price of an alliance with France, which had not at that time joined hands with Russia, and stood practically alone in Europe. The mission failed, and France declined, both for reasons of internal offer or to pay the price demanded.

It was only then that Queen Marguerite turned her face toward Germany and Austria, being powerfully seconded therein by her mother, who is a German princess and the only sister of the King of Saxony. Queen Marguerite, too, was entirely educated at Dresden, and her sympathies, in direct contradiction with those of her husband's subjects, who regard Austria as their hereditary foe, are distinctly German-inclinations which she has communieated to her husband, who bears considerable resemblance to the Czar in his sterling honesty and his dull, narrow-minded and easily influenced character. The first negotiations between Italy and Germany were conducted through the Dowager Duchess of Genoa and her two brothers, King Albert and Prince George of Saxony, and it was only afterward that Signor Crispi and Prince Bismarck stepped in to consummate a compact which owed its origin primarily to a mother's overweening love for her only son and anxiety to secure his inheritance and tenure of the Italian throne.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLAN.

It is now generally understood that the special committee appointed to consider plans for reorganizing the Republican party of this county has decided in favor of what is generally known as the Philadelphia method of organization, and will make a unanimous report in favor of its immediate adoption here.

The Philadelphia plan is so called because it

is supposed to have originated with the Kepublicans of the Pennsylvania metropolis. The supposition is incorrect. The party leaders in the Quaker City have carried it out with some degree of success, but its discovery does not belong to them. Just who does deserve the credit for its invention would be about as difficult to ascertain as to determine who first suggested representative government. The idea is anything but new, has been in operation in this and other cities from time to time for half a century. When the County Democracy started, about a dozen years ago, it was the distinctive characteristic of that body's organization, and continued to be throughout the eventful existence of that famous opponent of the Wigwam. It is hardly necessary, therefore, to go to Philadelphia to study the practical workings of the proposed scheme; they are familiar to every one conversant with the history of the "Counties."

As at present constituted, the Republican organization here, like Tamurany Hall, takes the Assembly district as its basis of operation, and works downward and upward from it; downward through the election precinct captains, and upward to the County and Executive committees through the delegates to those bodies. The Philadelphia plan begins with the election precincts or voting divisions, and regards these as the basis and source of all primary action The voters in each precinct meet at a stated time and form local associations. These local associations elect delegates directly to all nominating conventions. Two members are elected to represent the precinct in what is known as the Ward or Assembly District Executive Committee. From this committee one member is chosen to represent the ward in the central body, known as the Campaign Committee, and in this body is lodged the supreme power of the entire organization. Theoretically, the Philadelphia plan is more in keeping with the spirit of a democratic form of government than the one employed here at present, but experience in this city was not very favorable to it. The County Democracy tried most persistently to carry it out, but as to preventing bosses and rings or checking close corporation tendencies it did not succeed. In autocratic way and the County Democracy surpassed Tammany, and in consequence fell from power. Seven years ago it was in control of the municipal government; to-day it is merely a name in polities.

The idea that all the voters in any election precinct would come together to form and maintain a local association was not realized. The reason is obvious. In a great cosmopolitan city like New-York few voters in an election precinct, the boundaries of which are liable to be changed every year by the Police Commis- for it here. sioners, know one another. It is difficult to get them together. The beershop is about the only public place of meeting, and the better class of good citizens do not care to meet there. As political gatherings at private houses are seldom desired, the result followed that the entire work was left to the frequenters of the saloons, and to the men who are in politics for their own advantage. As an actual fact, for years before the County Democracy passed away, its organization in most of the election precincts was a sham. Instead of genuine local association in each precinct, the actual work was confined to a few heelers, who knew no law but the word of the bosses. The experience of the County Democracy is said to have been repeated in Philadelphia, and faithful members of the party there, men who are not associated with the ring, are by no means enthusiastic over the | declining \$1.10 on the average for railway state of the organization in that city. We do not assume from this, however, that the plan purchases of American securities by foreigners may not be successfully employed here by the Republican party; the failure of the County Democracy does not prove that our people would not succeed with it. We simply indicate some of the practical difficulties

committee to give them the most thorough con-

After all, what is needed in the New-York County organization is new men quite as much as new methods, and that plan which will rally to the party's standards the most recruits is the one to adopt and carry out with vigor, persistency and intelligence.

MISTAKES MADE BY THE POLICE. The Police Department of this city is not strengthening itself in the confidence and good will of intelligent and high-minded people. In fact it is not too much to say that distrust in the good faith and sincerity of certain pelice officials is gaining ground daily. The recent transfers of captains, following hard upon the indictment of Devery, had an unpleasant look. Captain Devery was indicted for failing to suppress vicious resorts in his precinct after he had received full information of the existence of such resorts. It is known that other police captains have been suspiciously sympathetic in their leniency toward vicious resorts, and little doubt exists that these captains deserve indictment as fully as Captain Devery. The transfers of such captains made it far more difficult to obtain overwhelming evidence against them to present to the Grand Jury. Was that the reason why the transfers were made? These transfers were not judicious, and are not easy of defense or excus. Certain police officials and their sympathizers

and apologists appear to think that the people of New-York have no intelligence and no common sense. They are mistaken. Intelligent citizens are now convinced that it is the practice of keepers of gambling hells, of dives, and of disorderly houses to pay stated sums for "protection." They feel sure that a large share of this blackmail enriches Tammany Hall, and they do not doubt that a portion of it sticks to certain police fingers on its way to Tammany pockets. They know that a part of the police force has been shamefully misused by Tammany Hall to increase the vote of its candidates and to lessen the vote of its opponents. The evidence that certain patrolmen, rounds men, sergeants and captains have broken the law and disgraced themselves by partisan efforts for Tammany candidates in recent campaigns and at recent elections is unanswerable How, then, can the people of New-York trust the Police Department unreservedly? The force is not handled solely in the interest of good morals, decency and order, as it should be. The abuses which certain elements in the department have permitted and encouraged in campaigns and elections would prove that, even without the irrefutable evidence which has been accumulated by Dr. Parkhurst and his assistants.

A Tammany Mayor dealt a deadly blow at the honor and reputation of the department when he made the Police Board partisan. This was a grievous wrong to the people of this city, a wrong which reached the magnitude of a crime. A Democratic Legislature degraded itself by making the election boards partisan, and since then the Police Department has been, in part at least, an instrument in the hands of Tammany Hall to aid in swelling his vote by frauds of all sorts. It will be the duty of the Legislature to pass an act promptly to make the Police Commission and the election boards non-partisan. The Commission can be made non-partisan by abolishing the present body altogether and prescribing a new system of appointment for its successors. A partisan Police Commission and partisan election boards are the prolific springs of woes un numbered in the metropolis. Meanwhile the Grand Jury has plenty

work on its hands. There are other police officials besides Captain Devery who ought to be indicted and tried. Certain officials have made themselves conspicuous by loud and bolsterous abuse of Dr. Parkhurst couched in filthy and obscene language. Some of these officials need the attention of the Grand Jury and of a trial jury just as obviously as does Captain Devery. Their responsibility for flagrant exhibitions of unchecked vice is just as clear as that of Captain Devery. By the way It was a singular proceeding, and a wholly indefensible one, to put Captain Devery in charge of a new precinct after he had been indicted and before he had been tried. The attitude of certain prominent men in the department since the Parkhurst exposures became so overpowering and appalling has been a mingling of consternation with dismay, and of defiance of public opinion and obvious truths, that affords an interesting study of human nature as exhibited in official positions in this Tammanyafflicted town. The policemen of New-York are admirably effective in preventing riots and serious outbreaks, and are entirely competent to put down riots if the emergency should occur. Why are they not equally effective in warfare against vice and against certain classes of law-breakers? The answer is not far to

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The situation in business is about as favorable as could be anticipated. The distinct mending in manufactures which was noticed two weeks aghas entirely vanished, and the accumulation of and he failed to summon any one else to share idle money has reached the highest point ever known, \$199,766,000, and gold begins to go abroad to Europe, \$500,000 having gone this week. With such an astonishing accumulation most persons view the possible departure of sundry millions of gold with equanimity. But there are others absolute disregard of healthy public sentiment | who remember that millions which may now go abroad cannot always be as easily recovered, and that meanwhile there is left behind a vast supply of legal-tender paper which is now as heretofore a source of some danger. How close the connection is between new tariff agitation and exports of gold the country may have another chance to learn, as it had one last November The agitation for larger imports unavoidably means restricted domestic trade; the dulness and waiting in domestic trade mean great accumulation of idle money, and finally gold going out because men are unable to see any present us

The case might be somewhat different if in spite of the dulness in manufacturing, a large railway traffic could be expected, for heavy earnings might then induce foreigners to invest their surplus funds in American railroads. Instead the decrease in earnings does not diminish, but was larger in the fourth week of November than in the third, and larger in the third than any previous week of the month. "The Financial Chronicle" makes the total decline on eighty-eight railroads for the whole month 6.87 per cent, and "Dun's Review," in its classification of earnings, shows that for the second half of November the decrease in freight movement was 9 per cent, while for the first half it was but 6.4 per cent. The less was especially large in Western wheat-earrying roads, averaging about 9.3 per cent. But it is obvious that, with railway traffic in such conditions as these returns indicate, the market had fair reason for stocks and \$1.39 for trust stocks, and heavy are not to be expected, so that one cause of possible relief from depression is not at present available. It was a more hopeful sign for rallways that the Lehigh strike was declared off on Wednesday, as it had seemed in some dan-

ger of spreading to other concerns, but by itself in the way of its successful operation, with a it was not of great importance. in our Washington dispatches of the interviews her only son, the Prince of Naples, an affective to having these covered, and urgs the The plethors of money leads bankers once

more to discuss somewhat freely the payment of interest on deposits by interior banks had a stiff experience with deposits of that sort last summer, but it is nevertheless a two-sided question after all, and it is scarcely to be credited that bankers as able as those at the head of many banks which adhere to this practice would do so if they found any money in it. It is stated that the return of money from the country to this centre has ceased, which was not the fact last week, since the ascertained net receipts from the interior by New-York banks amounted to \$5,100,000 for the week. Meanwhile imports and exports are both falling off thus far this month, and the state of trade in staple products is not highly encouraging. The old notion that cheap money makes high-priced products has another of its

many refutations.

Cotton declined only a quarter for the week, and yet the quantity which came into sight was 38,000 bales more than for the same week last year, and takings of Northern spinners were 20,000 bales smaller. The point of relief was that exports were larger by 67,000 bales. But the trade begins to realize that the stock which can be required in Europe is not unlimited, and that the present enormous supply of cotton in sight, which is within 30,000 bales as large as at the same date last year, will make any advance extremely difficult for some time to come, either here abroad. The price of wheat advanced a little and though exports fell off sharply, amounting from both coasts, flour included, to 4,998,750 bushels, against 8,947,817 for two weeks past, there was also a decline relatively about as great in Western receipts from farms. Corn also rose a little and oats a shade, and while pork and hogs were a shade lower, the price of lard still advanced. It is a curious fact that, with all the enormous supply of available funds, the attempts to conduct great speculations in products this year are much fewer

than usual. The volume of domestic trade, which showed indications of improvement not long ago, is now falling back again. For the month of November the decline in exchanges outside New-York was 21.1 per cent and for the week ending December 2 it was 32.8 owing to the occurrence of Thanksgiving, but for the week just closed, though the returns are not full, they indicate a larger decline than during the early part of November. The fallures last week numbered 386 in the United States, against 297 last year and, exclusive of banks, one was of liabilities of \$1,000,000 and three of \$500,000 each or more. But the liabilities of manufacturers failing during the previous week were only \$1,675,027, against \$2,424,886 for the week ending November 23, and of trading firms only \$1,208,449, against \$2,083,980 for the

It is not news to anybody that industries are waiting and must wait. Last week the working force seemed on the whole to decrease, for while forty works are mentioned as resuming, most of them employed only part of their force, while seventeen closed wholly and about twenty-five reduced force, and reduction in wages seems to be well nigh universal. The sales of wool, which a short time ago began to exceed last year's, have now fallen behind again, last week over 1,000,000 pounds, and the movement of boots and shoes from the East shows for the latest week a decrease of 23 per cent. The monthly return of iron furnaces in blast will appear next week, but there seems little reason to expect a material increase since the first of November

Cleveland once gained considerable notoriety by saying, "Tell the truth." He matter of his Hawaiian policy.

The grip has made its appearance again, not only in New-York, but in a number of other cities, so that its general spread over the country may be looked for. Fortunately, the attacks are, as a rule, comparatively mild, physicians reporting little of the extreme prostration which was so marked a feature of the disease when it first broke out here, just four years ago. There is no certain way of warding off the grip, but sensible people will take every possible precaution to keep themselves from exposure to untoward influences, and thereby diminish the likelihood of an attack from this form of in-

By a vote of 142 to 111 the House of Repreentatives has declared its incompetency to deal with one of the important matters which should command the serious attention of Congress-the question of bankruptcy. It ought to be a mortifying confession for the men responsible for it. It certainly is for the country.

It is a trifle late for reports of the appearance and activity of the sea-serpent, but then if the friends and advocates of this denizen of the deep had not bestirred themselves, the year would have passed without a single record of the monster's movements. But here is our old friend as blooming as ever, and apparently as robust as if he had been giving daily exhibitions during the season in plain view of the fair cnes assembled on the seaward-looking piazza of a fashionable hotel. It is the tank steamer American which brings the news, and it is the first officer himself who had the privilege of witnessing the sight with his own eyes. The body of the monster, he says, was as big around as a sugar barrel, and could be seen for the distance of 100 feet, but his head and tail were invisible. He was of a dull brown color, but the first officer was unable to determine whether or not he had scales. Unfortunately the sole witness of this wonder did not have his kodax with him, the marvellous vision. But the sea-serpent story for 1893 is now on record. That is, after all, the main thing.

PERSONAL.

Charles Clement, of Rutland, Vt., was only exhtysix years old when he died the other day, but he had taken part in one of the most thrilling scenes in the country's history. He was one of the twenty-five men who defended Lovejoy's printing office, in Alton, Ill., when it was attacked by a mob during the so-called Owen Lovejoy riot.

Captain Magnus Andersen, of the Norwegian Viking ship, is endeavoring to establish a Sailors' Snug Harbor at Christiania, Norway, on a plan similar to the institution of the same name at Staten Island. The Captain recently received a contribution of \$2.00 from Norwegians of Milwaukee toward the object.

At a meeting in Boston the other day under the auspices of the Massachusetts Indian Association Miss E. Pauline Johnson, of Canada, read several original poems. She is the daughter of a Mohawk Indian chief. Miss Johnson appeared in the costume of her tribs, which included a necklace of cinnamon pear claws and a bracelet of panther claws.

Siddhu and Jinda Ram, two Hindoos, have arrived in St. Louis to begin the work of converting the city to the tenets of the Arya Somaj. They are twenty-seven and twenty-three years old respec tively, graduates of the English Government School of the University of Punjab, and have already lectured in various cities in the West on their religious beliefs. The principles of the Ary Somaj differ fundamentally from those of the Brahmo Somaj, of which a distinguished represen-tative has recently been in this city, and accept the Vedas implicitly as a divine revelation. The two missionaries were assistant commissioners at the World's Fair, and were subsequently ap-pointed by the Arya Somaj to represent that faith in the Religious Congress.

Claus Spreckels is credited with the intention of building a magnificent house in the fashionable part of San Francisco on a lot he has just bought. It is understood that he will entertain lavishly, though heretofore Mr. Spreckels has lived simply in an old-fashioned house.

Since the birth of the daughter of Counter Herbert Bismarck the ex-Chancellor is a grandfather six times. The Countess Rentzau, the Prince's only daughter, wife of the German Minister to The Hague, has three sons. His so son, Count William, familiarly known as "Bill,"
who married his cousin, Fräulein von Arnim, is the
father of two daughters. The young Countess
Herbert received congratulations from Empress
Frederick, Countess Henkel von Donnersmarck,
Lord Rossbery, of England, Count Crispi and
many others. THE BENEFIT POR MARVIN R. CLARE LARGE AUDIENCE IN PALMER'S THEATRE

HEARS AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

Every seat in Palmer's Theatre was occupied last evening at the testimonial benefit performance for Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist. The character of the benefit as well as interest taken in Mr. Clark personally, and the sympathy felt for him in his affliction by hosts of friends, made the concert last evening a great success. Mr. Clark is a New-Yorker by birth, and for thirty-eight years worked on the newspapers of this city. He has been blind for five years, though he still continues to con-

tribute to the daily press.

The programme, which was an unusually interesting one, was as follows: The Vocal Comedian, Joseph F. Campbell; song, "Past and Future," Miss Flora Finlayson; the English singer, Miss Eunice Vance; recitation, "Etiquette," T. B. Thalberg; Sands," Miss Belle Thorne; "Sublime and Ridicu-Sands," Miss Belle Thorne; "Sublime and Ridiculous," Mr. J. B. Radeliffe; recitation, Miss Lillian Lewis; "A Group of Melodies," Lydia Yeamansanitius, Mr. F. J. Titus, accompanist; the Comedian and Mimic, Al. Grant; Mile, Edmee Lescot, "Chanteuse Cosmopolite;" recitation, "Parrhasius," Nelson Wheateroft; a few moments with the singing comedian, Harry Wright; 2005, "Isabella Medley," Miss Minne Schulte; recitation, "Her Letter," Miss Helen Dauvray; song, Miss Marie Tempest; Harry Kennedy and his talking figures; Wood and Shepard in a musical interlude.

in a musical interlude.

The orchestra was under the direction of Herman Brode. Herman Perlet was the accompanist.

The benefit will probably net Mr. Clark between four and five thousand dollars. The sum of \$1,000 was realized at the box office last evening.

A COW CAUSES TROUBLE AT SEA.

SHE IS DEAD, BUT THREE STEAMERS CAMB WITHIN RANGE OF HER EVIL IN-FLUENCE AND SUFFERED.

If it had not been for the cow this veracious tale would never have been written. At least, that it the opinion of the sailors on the Cunard steamer | Etruria, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool. They say that the cow was the head and front of all the trouble, and who will dispute the sallor's code of superstitions? Has not history borne out the traditions of sallors on the subject of Friday? Then why should "landlubbers" assume to cast discredit upon the follow-

It all happened near latitude 48.10 n., and longitude 41 W. The Etruria on December 6 passed the carcass of a cow. When the old salts on the Etruria got their weather-eyes on the "deceased," lifted up their voices and walled, for they knew that sorrow was close at hand. And true ough, they had hardly stopped wailing when, as to implicitly obey the traditions that prevail on the briny deep, the eccentric pin snapped and the engines of the big ship stopped working.

The "hoodoo" of that unfortunate cow prevailed for ten hours and a half-according to the ship's log-and then the steamer went on and left the bovine hoodoo in her wake. The machinery was entirely overhauled.

On the morning of December 6, shortly after passing the cow, the Etruria sighted the German tank steamer Burgermeister Petersen, bound west, in bailast. The evil influence of the cow was still rampant, for the tank steamer was crippled by the loss of her rudder and rudder-post. When last seen the saltors on the Burgermeister Petersen were rigging up a jury-rudder. If she gets out of the deadly circle her officers may have a trilling story of the sea to tell to the marine reporters when the vessel arrives in port.

The steamer New-York, which arrived here yesterday, hit the cow on her way here, and now her engineer wishes she hadn't. The break-down of the Etruria occurred almost in the same longitude and initude, and within two and a quarter hours of the similar necident to the port engine of the New-York, and within a few miles of the place where the German tank steamer Burgermeister lost her rudder.

This would seem to be a brilliant opportunity for the Kearsarpe to do some effective work. Cows do not usually come under the head of derelicts. But if this particular animal does not, who will venture to say just what constitutes a derelict. passing the cow, the Etruria sighted the German

SORE DISTRESS IN CHICAGO.

couldn't do better than apply that motto in the NEARLY 117 (00) PERSONS OUT OF WORK-STEPS TAKEN TO RAISE A RELIEF FUND OF \$1,000,000..

Chicago, Dec. 10.-It is estimated that the number of unemployed in this city is nearly 117,000, and so great has their suffering become that the Illinois Conference of Charities and Correction, at a special meeting yesterday, appointed a committee of 100 representatives to proceed at once to raise a_scharity fund of \$1,000,000 for the relief of the most pressing wants of the worthy and deserving poor. W. T. Stead, who was present at the meeting, suggested that if the ministers and millionaires were turned out into the streets for one night the money would forthcoming at once. W. P. Rend, one citizens' committee, made the assertion that such a calamity had never visited Chicago before. The city's elevators were bursting with supplies, he added, yet people were starving for want of food. The sentiment of the meeting seemed strong in favor of getting the city authorities to provide work for as many of the unemployed as possible. By actual count, 1.119 men sought shelter in the By actual count, 1.119 men sought shelter in the City Hall for Tuesday night, and as many more were stowed away on the stone floors last night. Joseph Jefferson and Stuart Robson are arrang-ing to give a joint performance for the benefit of the unfortunates. The entertainment will be given at the Chicago Opera House on Friday afternoon, and the hearty co-operation of all the important theatrical attractions in the city has been prom-ised the two comedians.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

There was every indication in the aftendance at second concert in the Metropolitan Opera House last night that this new enterprise of Messrs. Abbey and Grau is going to be successful. The audience was in point of numbers as large as those of the most brilliant opera night thus far and much more continuously enthusiastic. A change was made necessary in the programme by the illness of Mme. Eames, in whose stead Mme. Nordica sang. This substitution seemed to be accepted without heartburnings by a large element in the audience, evidently because of the opportunity which it gave for increasing the Wagnerian numbers. Mme. Norand the scene of Isolde's death from "Tristan und Isolde." With the first she was so successful that she had to repeat it. The other singers were M. Plancon, Mile. Arnoldson and Signor Vignas, Mme. Eames, Mme. Scalchi, Mme. Melba, Signor de Lucia, Signor Ancona and M. Plançon.

At Mr. Damrosch's concert in the Music Hall two artists, strangers hitherto to the New-York public effected entrances on the local stage. They were David Bispham, a barytone, of London, and Alberto Jonas, a young Spanish planist. The second part of the programme was devoted to selections from "The Bohemian Girl," sung by Miss Blauvelt, Miss Katherine Fleming, Signor Montegriffo and Mr. Bispham. The last is an agreeable singer of the English type in voice and style, and therefore a little affected in the delivery of such noble music as he chose for his introduction, which was nothing less than Loewe's ballad, "Archibald Douglass." ing less than Loewe's ballad, "Archibaid Douglass." There is no doubt that he will find a sphere of usefulness here. A warmer feeling of interest was aroused by the planist, who first challenged admiration for his hardthood in selecting Paderewski's concerto and then demonstrated his right to make such a choice by playing it in a delightfully clear, intelligent and poetical manner. He has not the power of some of his rivais, but he controls a tone that has much sensuous charm, and his technique, if not dazzling, is sufficiently excellent to entitle him to the sincere respect of the lovers of plane-forte playing.

REMOVAL OF EXHIBITS FROM THE FAIR.

Chicago, Dec. 10 .- Removal of the exhibits at Jackson Park has not made progress so rapidly as anticipated. About one-third of the goods has been removed. The estimates call for seventy-five to one hundred carloads daily, but these figures have since been found extravagant, as the average has been fifty carloads. At this rate it will take three months longer to remove all the exhibits, and the time when all the buildings are clear will be extended into March. The figures show that about 10 per cent of the foreign exhibits have been removed. Twenty-six hundred carloads of these exremoved. Twenty-six hundred carloads of these stabilitis were shipped to Jackson Park and, with an allowance of fifty carloads sold, there would be 1,300 carloads yet left. The delay in the removal of goods is charged upon the transportation department and the Custom House orlicials. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the domestic exhibits have been removed. The idea of making the Manufactures Building a bonded warehouse in which the goods now remaining may be centralized and left for the winter is being talked of.

The roof of the Manufactures Building gave way in part to the weight of snow on it yesterday, and some valuable exhibits of foreign goods were ruined.

DEATH OF MRS. ADOLPH SUTRO.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.-Mrs. Adolph Sutro, wife of Adolph Sutro, the famous capitalist and philanthropist, died here yesterday, aged sixty years, she had been in poor health for a long time.

GEN. KNAPP TO BE BURIED ON WEDNESDAY. Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 10.-The funeral of General John N. Knapp will be held on Wednesday next.